
वस्त्रादि — लेबलिंग एवं मोहरांकन
की अपेक्षाएँ — विशिष्टि

भाग 2 कपड़े, परिधान एवं निर्मित मद
(उपभोक्ता वस्त्रादि)

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

**Textiles — Requirements for
Labelling and
Marking — Specification**

**Part 2 Fabrics, Apparels and Made-up Items
(Consumer Textiles)**

(First Revision)

ICS 59.080.30; 61.020

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by Man-Made Fibres, Cotton and Their Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

The consumers everywhere are interested in the information pertaining to various requirements of textiles such as blend composition, length, width, mass (g/m^2), colour fastness, fire resistance, shrinkage and care labelling instructions for their subsequent use so that they can make optimum use of the textile and get the full value of the price paid by them. It is, therefore, very important that information pertaining to these as well as other essential requirements are labelled and marked on the consumer textiles so that the interests of the consumers are fully safeguarded. This will also help in curbing the malpractice in the textile trade regarding spurious markings which mislead the consumers. In addition, certain safety and environment friendly requirements of textiles are essential to provide safety to the user and prevent environmental pollution after their final disposal. Keeping in view the health and safety of the consumers of textiles, many countries of the world have brought out regulation which will also help a long way in minimizing of dumping and import of cheap and hazardous textiles in India.

This standard was first published in 2007 and has been revised now to make it more comprehensive and to bring in more clarity on various issues. This standard is published in the following three parts:

Part 1 Textile fibres, filaments and yarns.

Part 3 Industrial and technical textiles.

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in Annex G.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with the final value, observed or calculated expressing the result of a test or analysis shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

*Indian Standard***TEXTILES — REQUIREMENTS FOR LABELLING
AND MARKING — SPECIFICATION****PART 2 FABRICS, APPARELS AND MADE-UP ITEMS
(CONSUMER TEXTILES)***(First Revision)***1 SCOPE**

1.1 This standard (Part 2) specifies requirements for labelling and marking of fabrics, apparels and made-up items (consumer textiles) meant for non-industrial applications. This standard is applicable to woven and knitted fabrics, ready-made garments (both inner and outer wears) and includes home textiles, sportswear and sports apparels.

1.2 This standard does not apply to:

- a) Textile products which are manufactured by persons working in their own homes;
- b) Textile products which are manufactured by persons that carry out work from materials supplied without the property;
- c) Customised textile products made up by self-employed tailors; and
- d) Fabrics and made-up items meant for industrial applications and technical textiles, the requirements of which are covered in Part 3 of this standard.

1.3 If requirements for textile products that this standard applies to are fully or partially defined by other special regulations, those special regulations shall then apply to those requirements.

1.4 These labelling requirements are not applicable to items listed in Annex B.

2 REFERENCES

The standards listed in Annex A contain provisions, which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated in Annex A.

3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this standard, the following terms and definitions, in addition to those given in other

published Indian Standards as listed in Annex C, shall apply:

3.1 Apparel — Any textile product used for dressing or body covering.

3.2 Consumer Textiles — Textile fibre, yarn or fabric, or any product made in whole or in part from a textile fibre, yarn or fabric that is in the form in which it is to be sold to any person for consumption or use. This term does not include textile fibre products which are to be used in the manufacturing, processing or finishing of any product for sale.

3.3 Disposable Product — A textile product designed to be used only once for a limited period of time, and it is not intended for subsequent use for the same or a similar purpose.

3.4 Extraneous Fibres — Fibres other than those stated on the label or marking of a textile product.

3.6 Inclusive Labelling — The use of a single label which contains all the information about the composition of several textile products of the same kind or components included in the inclusive packaging.

3.7 Industrial Textiles — Technical textiles (*see 3.12*) used for industrial applications.

3.8 Labelling — Affixing the required information to the textile product by way of attaching/affixing a label containing that information.

3.9 Lining — A separate component used in making up garments and other textile products, consisting of a single layer or multiple layers of textile material held in place along one or more of the edges.

3.10 Marking — Indicating the required information directly on the textile product by way of embossing, sewing, embroidering, printing or any other technology of application.

3.11 Pure (100 Percent or All) Textile Products — Textile products exclusively composed of the same fibre. A textile product containing not more than

2 percent by mass of extraneous fibres may also be treated as exclusively composed of the same fibre, provided this quantity is justified as being technically unavoidable in good manufacturing practice.

3.12 Technical Textiles — Textile materials and products used primarily for their technical performance and functional properties rather than their aesthetic or decorative characteristics. Other terms used for defining technical textiles include industrial textiles, functional textiles, performance textiles, engineering textiles and hi-tech textiles.

NOTE — Technical textiles are used individually or as a component/part of another product to enhance its functional properties. The examples of technical textiles used individually to satisfy specific functions are fire retardant fabric for uniforms of firemen, coated fabric as awnings, airbags, carpets etc. The examples of technical textiles as a component or part of another product are tyre cord fabrics in tyres, interlining in shirt collars, webbings in seat belts etc. Technical textiles are also used as accessories in processes to manufacture other products like filter fabric in food industry or paper maker felt in paper mills.

3.13 Textile — Any filament, fibre, or yarn that can be made into fabric or cloth, and the resulting material itself. The term is derived from the Latin word *textilis* and the French *texere*, meaning “to weave”, and it originally referred only to woven fabrics. It has, however, come to include fabrics produced by other methods. Thus, threads, cords, ropes, braids, lace, embroidery, nets, and fabrics made by weaving, knitting, bonding, felting, or tufting are textiles. Some definitions of the term *textile* would also include those products obtained by the papermaking principle that have many of the properties associated with conventional fabrics.

3.14 Textile Component — A part of a textile product with identifiable fibre content.

3.15 Textile Product — Any raw, semi-manufactured or manufactured product, either factory or handmade, which is exclusively composed of textile fibres, regardless of the manufacturing process employed.

4 LABELLING AND MARKING ON TEXTILES

4.1 The labelling and marking of textile products shall be durable, easily legible, visible and accessible and, in the case of a label, securely attached at a conspicuous position underside of the garment. The label shall be permanent and non-detachable such that colour from the label does not bleed into the fabric or ready-made garment. The fibre composition of textile products sold by the metre may be shown on every metre of the length or roll made available on the market. Labels or markings may be supplemented by accompanying commercial documents when the products are being supplied to economic operators within the supply chain, or when they are delivered in accordance with regulations arranging public procurements. In that

case, the textile fibre names and descriptions of fibre compositions referred in this standard shall be clearly indicated in the accompanying commercial documents.

4.2 Abbreviations for textile fibre names and for descriptions of fibre composition shall not be used, except in the case of indicating the composition of textile products in accompanying commercial documents referred to in this standard, provided that the abbreviations are explained in the same commercial document. The textile fibre names listed in IS 667 or IS 6239/ISO 2076 shall be used for marking.

4.3 Other information about textile products, such as the information about the country of origin, special characteristic of products and alike, is always displayed separately on the same marking or label or on a separate marking or label.

4.4 Exceptionally, if textile products are imported or intended for export, the information referred to in this standard may also be displayed in a foreign language.

4.5 In the case of bobbins, reels, skeins or other small quantities of thread, the information referred to in this standard shall be displayed only if it applies to inclusive labelling of packaging of those products.

5 REQUIREMENTS FOR MARKING ON FABRICS

The markings for the fabrics shall be as specified in **5.1** to **5.4** as applicable. The marking shall be done in accordance with **4.1** to **4.5** as applicable and shall contain the following information:

5.1 Markings on Fabrics

- a) Name of the material and its blend composition (*see 5.2*);
- b) Length and width (*see 5.1.1* and *5.1.2*);
- c) Mass in g/m² (*see 5.1.3*);
- d) Fast colour, if applicable (*see 5.1.4*);
- e) Care labelling instructions using symbols (in case of finished fabrics only) (*see 5.1.5*);
- f) Shrinkage percentage, maximum or ‘Preshrunk’ or ‘Shrink resistant’, if applicable (*see 5.1.6*);
- g) Fire resistant, if applicable (*see 5.1.7*);
- h) Ecomark, if applicable (*see 5.3*);
- j) Month and year of manufacture;
- k) Country of origin; and
- m) Any other information required by law in force.

NOTE — The above requirements shall also be applicable to various types of waddings.

5.1.1 Length — The length of fabric when measured as per method given in IS 1954 shall be as declared by the manufacturer subject to a tolerance of $\frac{+2}{-0}$ percent.

5.1.2 Width — The width of fabric when measured as per method given in IS 1954 shall be as declared by the manufacturer. However, this shall be subject to following tolerances:

- a) Woven fabrics: $\frac{+2}{-1}$ cm.
- b) Knitted fabrics: ± 2 cm.

5.1.3 Mass per Unit Area — The mass per unit area of the fabric when measured as per Method B of IS 1964 shall be as declared by the manufacturer. However, a tolerance of $\frac{+5}{-2.5}$ percent shall be permitted on the declared value. For cotton denim the tolerance on mass shall be ± 5 percent.

5.1.4 Fast Colour — The fabric may be marked 'FAST COLOUR' if it conforms to colour fastness ratings to all the agencies as specified in Table 1 of IS 12646.

5.1.5 Care Labelling — The textile fabrics shall also be marked with care labelling symbols as per IS 14452 depicting instructions for subsequent use in washing, bleaching, dry-cleaning, drying and ironing.

5.1.6 Shrink Resistance — The dimensional changes in both directions on washing of woven fabrics shall not exceed 2 percent except for cotton denim for which it shall not exceed 3 percent. For knitted fabrics, the dimensional changes on washing shall not exceed 5 percent. The dimensional change shall be tested by the method prescribed in IS 9 for woven and knitted cotton textiles, IS 1299 for woven fabrics made from rayon and synthetic fibres, IS 1313 for knitted fabrics and garments containing wool, IS 3561 for woven silk fabrics, and IS 4419 for dimensional stability of knitted fabrics made of synthetic fibres. However, if the textile fabric is declared as Shrink resistant (or Pre-shrunk), it should have dimensional stability of ± 1 percent except for cotton denim for which the tolerance shall be $+3$ percent in warp way and weft way when tested as per methods specified in above mentioned Indian standards.

5.1.7 Fire Resistance — If required by the buyer, the textile material shall also be marked 'FIRE RESISTANT' and shall comply with the relevant requirements as specified in IS 15741 for curtain and drapes, and IS 15742 (limited flame spread index 2, minimum, after five washes) for clothing made of limited flame spread materials affording protection against heat and flame, for example, ladies' wears and children wear. However, for curtains and drapes and upholstered furniture materials to be used in public buildings/places, the textile material shall conform to the requirements specified in IS 15741 and IS 15768 respectively.

5.2 The fibre composition of the fabric with tolerance shall be declared by the manufacturer/supplier and shall be determined as per method given in Indian Standards given in Annex D.

5.2.1 Silk Textile Fabrics — Textile materials containing silk shall be marked as given below on the basis of content of silk in base ground fabric only when tested as per the method given in Annex E.

5.2.1.1 Pure silk — A textile material shall be marked 'PURE SILK' if the material comprises of silk only subject to manufacturing tolerance up to 5 percent of foreign matter including metallic and weighting materials.

5.2.1.2 Blended silk — The textile material shall be marked 'BLENDED SILK' if it contains not less than 50 percent of silk fibers. However, a tolerance of ± 3 percent units shall be permitted on the declared silk content in the textile material.

5.2.1.3 Part silk — The textile material shall be marked 'PART SILK' if it contains not less than 20 percent of silk. However, a tolerance of ± 3 percent units shall be permitted on the declared silk content in the textile material.

NOTES

1 All reference to percentage contents mean percentages by mass calculated from the mass of materials when in standard condition, namely, their oven dry mass plus the appropriate regain.

2 In all cases the more detailed description or the contents of the material shall be given by indicating the percentages of silk and other fibers in descending order used in the manufacture of textile material. However, such a description should not be misleading.

5.2.1.4 Pure zari silk — The requirements already covered in 5.2.1 shall apply to basic silk fabrics only. However, for pure *zari* used in silk materials as ornamentation as an extra warp and/or extra weft, the percentages of pure silver shall not be less than 50 percent by mass in the *Zari* materials when determined by the assay method as specified in IS 2113. In case silver is coated with gold, its content shall not be less than 0.5 percent of *zari* material when determined by the assay method as specified in IS 1418.

5.2.2 Woollen/Worsted Fabrics — Textile fabrics shall be marked as given below on the basis of content of wool fibres when tested by the method given in IS 1793:

5.2.2.1 All wool — A textile fabric shall be marked 'ALL WOOL', if the material comprises of pure new wool fibres only subject to the tolerances given below:

- a) Manufacturing tolerance upto 3 percent of inadvertent impurities, and
- b) An additional allowance up to 5 percent of material other than wool fibres used to provide a decorative or ornamentation effect.

5.2.2.2 Blended wool — The textile fabric shall be marked 'BLENDED WOOL', if it contains not less than 50 percent of wool fibres. However, a manufacturing tolerance up to ± 3 percent units on wool contents shall be permitted.

5.2.2.3 Part wool — The textile material shall be marked 'PART WOOL', if it contains not less than 20 percent wool fibres. However, a manufacturing tolerance up to ± 3 percent units on wool contents shall be permitted.

NOTES

1 All reference to the percentage contents mean percentages by mass calculated from the mass of materials when in standard calculated, namely, their oven dry mass plus the appropriate regain.

2 In all cases the more detailed description of the contents of the material shall be given by indicating the percentages of the wool and other fibres in descending order used in the manufacture of the textile material. However, such a description should not be misleading.

3 The above classification pertains to the use of pure new wool fibres only. In case the used wool/shoddy wool fibres are used for manufacture of fabrics, the material shall also be clearly marked as 'made from shoddy/reused wool' in addition to above markings.

5.2.3 Textile Fabrics Other Than Wool and Silk Fabrics — Textile fabrics other than wool and silk fabrics, shall satisfy the blend composition as declared by the manufacturer with a tolerance of ± 3 percent units when tested by methods specified in relevant Indian Standards given in Annex C.

5.3 ECO Mark

A scheme for labelling environment friendly products known as ECO Mark has been introduced at the instance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MEF), Government of India. The ECO-Mark would be administered by The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016*. For a product to be eligible for ECO Marking, it shall also carry the Standard Mark of BIS besides meeting the additional environment friendly requirements as applicable. However, these requirements shall be optional and manufacturing units shall be free to opt for Standard Mark alone also.

5.4 The details of marking of multifiber textile products and special provisions for the marking and labelling of certain textile products have been explained in clauses 7 and 8.

6 REQUIREMENTS FOR MARKING ON READY-MADE GARMENTS AND MADE-UP ITEMS

The markings on the ready-made garments and made-up items shall be as specified in clause 6.1. The marking shall be done in accordance with 4.1 to 4.5 as applicable and shall contain the following information:

6.1 Markings on Ready-made Garments and Made-up Items

- a) Name of the material and its blend composition (*see 5.2, 7 and 8*);
- b) Fast colour (*see 5.1.4*);

- c) Care labelling instructions using symbols (*see 5.1.5*);
- d) Shrinkage percentage, maximum or 'Preshrunk' or 'Shrink resistant', if applicable (*see 5.1.6*);
- e) Fire resistant, if applicable (*see 5.1.7*);
- f) Ecomark, if applicable (*see 5.3*);
- g) Month and year of manufacture;
- h) Country of origin; and
- j) Any other information required by law in force.

6.1.1 The details of marking of multifiber textile products and special provisions for the marking and labelling of certain textile products have been explained in clauses 7 and 8.

7 MARKING OF MULTI FIBRE TEXTILE PRODUCTS

7.1 When only one fibre is contained in the article or part thereof, including where ornamentation and elastic or reinforcement yarns are present in amounts of less than 5 percent and the fibre content is shown exclusive of such ornamentation, elastic or reinforcement, the words "all" or "pure" may be used in lieu of 100 percent.

7.2 A textile product which contains several types of textile fibres shall be marked or labelled by stating names of all constituent textile fibres in a textile product in descending order. A fibre which accounts for up to 5 percent of the total mass of the textile product, or fibres which collectively account for up to 15 percent of the total mass of the textile product, may, where percentage of that (those) other fibres cannot easily be stated at the time of the manufacture, be designated by the term 'other fibres'. Total percentage of those fibres by mass shall be stated accompanied with the term 'other fibres'.

NOTES

1 Products having a pure cotton warp and a pure flax weft, in which the percentage of flax accounts for at least 40 percent of the total mass of the unsized fabric may be given the name 'cotton linen union' which must be accompanied by the composition specification 'pure cotton warp-pure flax (or linen) weft'.

2 For textile products the composition of which is hard to state at the time of their manufacture, the term 'mixed fibres' or the term 'unspecified textile composition' may be used on the label or marking.

7.2.1 Marking of Decorative Fibres and Fibres with Antistatic Effect

Visible, isolable fibres which are purely decorative and do not exceed 7 percent of the mass of the finished textile product do not have to be taken into account in the fibre compositions provided for in this standard. Metallic fibres and other fibres which are incorporated in order to obtain an antistatic effect and which do not exceed 2 percent of the weight of the finished product

do not have to be taken into account in the fibre compositions provided for in this standard. In the case of textile products, the composition of which is hard to state at the time of their manufacture, the percentages shall be calculated on the mass of the warp and that of the weft separately.

7.2.2 Marking of Multi-component Textile Products

Any textile product containing two or more textile components which have different textile fibre contents shall bear a label or marking stating the textile fibre content of each textile component. The labelling or marking referred to in this standard shall not be compulsory for textile components when the following two conditions are fulfilled:

- a) Those textile components are not main linings, and
- b) Those textile components represent less than 15 percent of the total mass of the textile product.

NOTE — Where two or more textile products have the same fibre content and normally form a single unit, they may bear only one label or marking.

7.2.3 Marking of Textile Products Containing Non-Textile Parts of Animal Origin

The presence of non-textile parts of animal origin in textile products shall be indicated by using the phrase ‘contains non-textile parts of animal origin’ on the labelling or marking of products containing such non-textile parts. The labelling or marking of the composition of textile products shall not be misleading and shall be carried out in such a way that the consumer can easily understand.

7.3 Marking of Textile Articles Consisting of Different Parts or Sections

Where a consumer textile article consists of different parts or sections, and when the fibre content of one section is different from that of any or all others, then separate disclosures must be made for each section. For example, a sweatshirt with a knit body consisting of a 65 percent polyester/35 percent cotton blend and woven sleeves of a 50 percent polyester/50 percent cotton blend, the fibre content of the body must be disclosed separately from the fibre content of the sleeves as:

Body:

65 percent polyester

35 percent cotton/coton

Sleeves:

50 percent polyester

50 percent cotton/coton

7.3.1 Linings, Interlinings, Paddings or Fillings

The fibre content of linings, interlinings, paddings or fillings added for warmth as well as, laminated or bonded linings and some textile fillings (as in bed

pillows), must be disclosed separately from, and following other sections.

7.3.2 Pile, Coated and Impregnated Fabrics

Consumer textile articles made up from a pile, coated or impregnated fabric that has a pile, coating or impregnator that differs in fibre content from the backing or base fabric, may be labelled in either of the following two ways:

- a) sectionally, to indicate the individual composition of both components separately, or
- b) as a composite, with the components indicated as percentages by mass of the total fibre mass, in this case, the total fibre mass of the face, coating or impregnator and the back or support fabric.

7.3.3 Carpets

Where the consumer textile article is a floor covering with a backing that differs in textile fibre content from the outer surface, face or pile, the textile fibre content may be identified in either of the following ways:

- a) The fibre content of the pile, face or outer surface exclusive of the backing, provided it is clear from the disclosure that the backing is excluded, or
- b) the fibre content of the pile shown first, followed immediately by the fibre content of the backing, with a clear indication that it is the backing.

7.3.4 Films and Foams

Foams are usually made from rubber, polyvinyl chloride or polyurethane, and must be labelled sectionally when backed or supported with fabric. When used strictly as an adhesive or when sold without a fabric support, foams such as cushion forms, bags of chipped foam and foam slabs, do not require labelling. Films, which are non-fibrous materials with no support or backing (frequently used for rain bonnets and coats, umbrellas, bibs, ground sheets, etc), also do not require labelling.

7.4 Other Variations

7.4.1 Other Fibre(s)

Normally a fibre present in an amount of less than 5 percent by mass must be stated by generic name or as “other fibre”. When more than one fibre is present in an amount of less than 5 percent, they may be identified as “other fibres” accompanied by the percentage by mass of the aggregate.

7.4.2 Elastic Yarns

An elastic yarn is an elastomer which may or may not be covered with a wrap. Elastic yarns may be found in stretch denim and corduroy fabrics, as well as swimsuit fabrics. It should be noted, however, that elastic yarns added to a limited area in socks serve a functional purpose and are therefore considered as findings. An elastic yarn that is present in an amount of less than

5 percent of the total fibre mass may be disclosed by generic name as an integral part of the fabric or as “other fibre”. Alternatively, an elastic yarn present in an amount of less than 5 percent may be disclosed as “Exclusive of elastic”, provided that the total of the other fibre(s) disclosed equals 100 percent. An elastic yarn that is present in an amount of 5 percent or more of the total fibre mass must be disclosed as an integral part of the fabric.

7.4.3 Reinforcement Yarns

A reinforcement yarn is a portion of a complex yarn that is either present as a core or wrap for the purpose of increasing the strength of the yarn. Binder yarns which are used in novelty-type yarns, such as bouclé yarns, to hold the loops, or in fancy/effect yarns to the core or base, are also considered as a reinforcement yarn. A reinforcement yarn that is present in an amount of less than 5 percent of the total fibre mass may be disclosed by generic name as an integral part of the fabric or yarn, or as “other fibre”. As an alternative, a reinforcement yarn present in an amount of less than 5 percent, may be disclosed as “exclusive of reinforcement”, provided that the total of the other fibre(s) disclosed equals 100 percent. A reinforcement yarn that is present in an amount of 5 percent or more of the total fibre mass must be disclosed as an integral part of the fabric.

7.4.4 Ornamentation Textiles

Ornamentation is a textile fibre product that is present as an integral part of the article for a decorative purpose, that imparts a visibly discernable overall pattern or design and that differs in fibre content from the remainder of the article. Ornamentation that is present in an amount of less than 5 percent may not be disclosed, provided the label bears the statement “exclusive of ornamentation” and the total of the fibre(s) disclosed equals 100 percent. Ornamentation present in an amount of 5 percent or more must be disclosed as an integral part of the fabric.

7.4.5 Trimming

7.4.5.1 Trimming is any textile fibre product that has been added to a consumer textile article for a decorative purpose and differs in textile fibre content from the article to which it has been added, including embroidery, appliqué, braid, lace, ribbon, smocking threads, patch pockets, ruffles, piping, belts, rick rack, collars and cuffs. Trimming must be disclosed if it is present in an amount greater than 15 percent of the total outer surface area of the article. If present in an amount of 15 percent or less, it does not require disclosure, provided it is clear that the fibre content is disclosed “exclusive of trimming”.

7.4.5.2 Trimming also includes decorative patterns or designs that are an integral part of the article but do not create an all-over pattern or design. This would include

stripes knitted into the leg of a sock or an abstract design knitted into the front of a sweater. Where an article has several different trimmings, each present in amounts of less than or equal to 15 percent of the outer surface area, but which together comprise over 15 percent of the outer surface area, the trimmings may be labelled collectively.

8 SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE MARKING AND LABELLING OF CERTAIN TEXTILE PRODUCTS

8.1 Corsetry Products

The fibre composition shall be indicated on the label or marking by stating the composition of the whole product or, either inclusively or separately, that of the components listed respectively as given in **8.1.1** to **8.1.3**. Such labelling shall not be compulsory for components representing less than 10 percent of the total weight of the product

8.1.1 Brassieres

- a) The outside and the inside fabric of the surface of the cups; and
- b) Back.

8.1.2 Corsets and Girdles

- a) The front, the rear.
- b) Side panels.

8.1.3 Corselets

- a) The outside and inside fabric of the surface of cups,
- b) The front and rear stiffening panels, and
- c) The side panels.

8.2 Etch-Printed Textiles

The fibre composition shall be given for the product as a whole and may be indicated by stating, separately, the composition of the base fabric and that of the etched parts. Those components shall be mentioned by name.

8.3 Embroidered Textiles

The fibre composition shall be given for the product as a whole and may be indicated by stating, separately, the composition of the base fabric and that of the embroidery yarn. Those components shall be mentioned by name. Such labelling or marking is compulsory only for the embroidered parts which amount to at least 10 percent of the surface area of the product.

8.4 Yarns Consisting of a Core and a Cover Made up of Different Fibres

The fibre composition shall be given for the product as a whole and may be indicated by stating the composition of the core and the cover separately. Those components shall be mentioned by name.

8.5 Velvet and Plush Textiles, or Textiles Resembling Velvet or Plush

The fibre composition shall be given for the whole product and, where the product comprises a distinct backing and a use-surface composed of different fibres, may be stated separately for those components. Those components shall be mentioned by name.

8.6 Floor Coverings and Carpets of Which the Backing and the Use-Surface are Composed of Different Fibres

The fibre composition may be stated for the use-surface alone. The use-surface must be mentioned by name.

8.7 Derogations for Marking or Labelling

The indication of textile fibre names or fibre composition on the labels and markings of textile products listed in Annex F is not required.

9 BIS CERTIFICATION MARKING

The product(s) conforming to the requirements of this standard may be certified as per the conformity assessment schemes under the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016* and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, and the product(s) may be marked with the Standard Mark.

10 SAMPLING AND CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY FOR FABRIC AND READYMADE GARMENTS**10.1 Lot for Fabric/Ready Made Garment**

All rolls/pieces of the same type and composition of fabric or ready-made garment delivered to a buyer against one despatch note shall constitute a lot.

10.2 The number of bales/rolls/packages/pieces shall be selected at random in accordance with Column 2 and 3 of Table 1. To ensure the randomness of selection, IS 4905 : 2015/ISO 24153 : 2009 may be followed.

Table 1 Sample Size
(Clauses 10.2 and 10.3)

Sl No.	Lot Size	Sample Size	Permissible Number of Non-Conforming Pieces
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	up to 50	5	0
ii)	51-150	8	0
iii)	151-300	13	1
iv)	301-500	20	1
v)	501-1000	48	3
vi)	1001 and above	50	3

10.3 Number of Tests and Criteria for Conformity

The samples selected from the lot shall be tested for all applicable requirements as specified in respective marking clause. The sample selected shall be declared non-conforming, if it does not meet any of the applicable requirement specified. The lot shall be declared conforming to the requirements of this standard if the total number of defective pieces does not exceed the value given in Column 4 of Table 1.

ANNEX A

(Clause 2)

LIST OF REFERRED INDIAN STANDARDS

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
9 : 2019/ ISO 675 : 2014	Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of dimensional change on commercial laundering near the boiling point (<i>third revision</i>)	2113 : 2002	Assaying silver in silver and silver alloys
667 : 1981	Methods for identification of textile fibres (with supplement)	3561 : 1989	Silk fabrics — Dimensional changes on washing — Method for determination (<i>first revision</i>)
1299 : 1984	Method for determination of dimensional changes on washing of fabrics woven from rayon and synthetic fibres	4419 : 1967	Method for determination of dimensional stability of knitted fabrics made of synthetic fibres
1313 : 1984	Method for determination of dimensional changes on washing of knitted goods containing wool	4905 : 2015/ ISO 24153 : 2009	Random sampling and randomization procedures (<i>first revision</i>)
1418 : 2009	Determination of gold in gold bullion, gold alloys and gold jewellery/artefacts — Cupellation (Fire assay) method	6239 : 2014/ ISO 2076 : 2010	Textiles — Man-made fibres — Generic names (<i>second revision</i>)
1745 : 1978	Petroleum hydrocarbon solvent	12646 : 1991	Textiles — Colour fastness rating
1793 : 1973	Guide for marking textile materials made of wool	14452 : 2014/ ISO 3758 : 2012	Textiles — Care labelling code using symbols
1954 : 1990	Determination of length and width of woven fabrics (<i>second revision</i>)	15741 : 2007	Textiles — Resistance to ignition of curtains and drapes
1964 : 2001	Textiles — Methods for determination of mass per unit length and mass per area of fabrics (<i>second revision</i>)	15742 : 2007	Textiles — Requirements for clothing made of limited flame spread materials and material assemblies affording protection against heat and flame
		15768 : 2008	Textiles — Resistance to ignition of upholstered composites used for non-domestic furniture

ANNEX B

(Clause 1.4)

TEXTILE PRODUCTS ON WHICH THIS STANDARD IS NOT APPLICABLE

1. Sleeve-supporting armbands.
2. Watch straps of textile materials.
3. Labels and badges.
4. Stuffed pan-holders of textile materials.
5. Coffee cosy covers.
6. Tea cosy covers.
7. Sleeve protectors.
8. Muffs other than in plush fabric.
9. Artificial flowers.
10. Pin cushions.
11. Painted canvas.
12. Textile products for base and underlying fabrics and stiffenings.

13. Old made-up textile products, where explicitly stated to be such.
14. Gaiters.
15. Packaging, not new and sold as such.
16. Fancy goods and saddlery, of textile materials.
17. Travel goods of textile materials.
18. Hand embroidered tapestries, finished or unfinished, and materials for their production, including embroidery yarns sold separately from the canvas and specially presented for use in such tapestries.
19. Slide fasteners.
20. Buttons and buckles covered with textile materials.
21. Book covers of textile materials.
22. Toys.
23. Textile parts of footwear.
24. Table mats having several components and a surface area of not more than 500 cm².
25. Oven gloves and cloths.
26. Egg cosy covers.
27. Make-up cases.
28. Tobacco pouches of textile fabric.
29. Spectacle, cigarette and cigar, lighter and comb cases of textile fabric.
30. Covers for mobile telephones and portable media players with a surface of not more than 160 cm².
31. Protective requisites for sports with the exception of gloves.
32. Toilet cases.
33. Shoe-cleaning cases.
34. Funeral products.
35. Disposable products, with the exception of wadding.
36. Textile products which are subject to the rules that refer to medical products and which are covered by a reference to those rules, non-disposable bandages for medical and orthopaedic use and orthopaedic textile products in general.
37. Textile products including cordage, ropes and string, normally intended:
 - a) for use as equipment components in the manufacture and processing of goods, or
 - b) for incorporation in machines, installations (for example, for heating, air conditioning or lighting), domestic and other appliances, vehicles and other means of transport, or for their operation, maintenance or equipment, other than tarpaulin covers and textile motor vehicle accessories sold separately from the vehicle.
38. Textile products for protection and safety purposes such as safety belts, parachutes, life-jackets, emergency chutes, fire-fighting devices, bulletproof waistcoats and special protective garments (for example, protection against fire, chemical substances or other safety hazards).
39. Air-supported structures (for example, sports halls, exhibition stands or storage facilities), provided that details of the performances and technical specifications of these products are supplied.
40. Sails.
41. Animal clothing.
42. Flags and banners.
43. Floor clothes.
44. Cleaning clothes.
45. Edgings and trimmings.
46. Passementerie.
47. Belts.
48. Braces.
49. Suspenders and garters.
50. Shoe and boot laces.
51. Ribbons.
52. Elastic.
53. New packaging sold as such.
54. Packing string and agricultural twine.
55. String, cordage and ropes used in hiking and water sports.
56. Table mats.
57. Handkerchiefs.
58. Bun nets and hair nets.
59. Ties and bow ties for children.
60. Bibs, wash gloves and face flannels.
61. Sewing, mending and embroidery yarns presented for retail sale in small quantities with a net weight of 1 gram or less.
62. Tape for curtains and blinds and shutters.

ANNEX C

(*Clauses 3 and 5.2.3*)

LIST OF INDIAN STANDARDS ON GLOSSARY OF TEXTILE TERMS

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
232 : 1985	Glossary of textile terms — Natural fibres	6239 : 2014/ ISO 2076 : 2010	Textiles — Man-made fibres — Generic names
1324 : 1966	Glossary of textile terms relating to man-made fibre and fabric industry	11205 : 2011/ ISO 2424 : 2007	Textile floor coverings — Vocabulary
2364 : 1987	Glossary of textile terms — Woven fabrics	11206 : 1984	Glossary of textile terms — Wool and other animal fibres their processing and products
3596 : 1967	Glossary of terms relating to hosiery	13321 (Part 1) : 1992	Glossary of terms for geo-synthetics: Part 1 Terms used in materials and properties
4402 : 2019/ ISO 1107 : 2017	Textiles — Fishing nets — Netting — Basic terms and definitions (<i>first revision</i>)	14281 : 2004	Textiles — Glossary of terms relating to made-up textile items and ready-made garments
5476 : 1986	Glossary of term relating to jute		

ANNEX D

(*Clause 5.2*)

LIST OF INDIAN STANDARDS ON TEST METHODS FOR BLEND COMPOSITION

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
1889 (Part 1) : 1976	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of regenerated cellulose fibre and cotton: Part 1 Sodium zincate method	2006 : 1988	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of protein fibres with certain other non-protein fibres
1889 (Part 2) : 1976	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of regenerated Cellulose fibres and cotton: Part 2 Cadoxen solvent method	2176 : 1988	Textiles — Binary mixtures of cellulose acetate and certain other fibres — Methods for quantitative chemical analysis
1889 (Part 3) : 1979	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of regenerated cellulose fibres and cotton: Part 3 Formic acid-zinc chloride	2177 : 1988	Textiles — Binary mixtures of cellulose triacetate and secondary cellulose acetate fibres — Methods for quantitative chemical analysis
1889 (Part 4) : 1979	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of regenerated cellulose fibres and cotton: Part 4 Sulphuric acid method	2727 : 1964	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of manila and sisal fibres
2005 : 1988	Methods for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of nylon 6 or nylon 6, 6 fibres and certain other fibres	3416 : 1988	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of mixtures of polyester fibres with cotton or regenerated cellulose

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
3421 : 1988	Textiles — Binary mixtures of acrylic certain modacrylics and certain other fibres — Methods for quantitative chemical analysis	8476 : 1977	Method for determination of wool content in woollen textile materials
6503 : 1988	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of ternary mixtures of protein fibres nylon 6 or nylon 6 6 and certain other fibres	9068 : 1979	Recommended methods for the removal of non-fibrous matter prior to quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures
6504 : 1979	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of ternary mixtures of viscose rayon cotton and protein fibres	9889 : 1988	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of silk and wool or hair
6570 : 1972	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of jute and animal fibres	9896 : 1981	Methods for quantitative chemical analysis of mixtures of polyolefin fibres and other fibres
		11870 : 1986	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of polypropylene and polyethylene
		17269 : 2019	Identification, labelling and marking of <i>Pashmina</i> products

ANNEX E

(Clause 5.2.1)

DETERMINATION OF SILK CONTENT OF TEXTILE MATERIALS

E-1 TEXTILE MATERIALS CONTAINING NON-PROTEIN FIBRES

E-1.1 Identify the presence of protein fibers other than silk in the textile material by the preliminary and staining tests as specified in IS 667. If protein fibers are not present then follow the procedure specified in E-1.1.1 to E-1.1.7.

E-1.1.1 Take about 10 to 15 g of the material and extract it in a Soxhlet apparatus with light petroleum hydrocarbon solvent (*see* IS 1745) for 1 hat a minimum rate of 6 cycles/h. Allow the light petroleum hydrocarbon solvent to evaporate and then extinct in a soxhlet apparatus with water for 2 h at a minimum rate of 6 cycles/h.

E-1.1.2 Take a representative sample weighing about 5 g from the pretreated sample and place it in a suitable container. Place the container in the drying oven maintained at a temperature of 105 ± 3 °C and dries the specimen to a constant mass. The mass shall be taken as constant when the difference between the two successive weighings made at intervals of 20 min is less than 0.05 percent.

E-1.1.3 Determine the mass of the sample without removing it from the oven. In case the drying oven is not provided with the weighing balance, remove the

specimen from the oven and transfer it to a weighing container of known mass provided with a light lid. The transfer of the specimen should be done in as less a time as possible. Cool the specimen and the container in a desiccator to room temperature before weighing. Weigh the container and then find the mass (M_1) of the sample to an accuracy of 10 mg.

E-1.1.4 Transfer the remaining sample in a beaker together with at least 100 times its mass of 5 percent solution of sodium or potassium hydroxide and boil slowly until the silk fibers are completely dissolved. After a period of 10 min of boiling, filter through a Gooch crucible and wash the residue first with warm water, then with 3 percent solution of glacial acetic acid and finally with hot water. Dry the residue at 105 ± 3 °C.

E-1.1.5 Examine carefully the residue and the pores of the crucible for non-fibrous matter, for example, burrs, seeds, finishing materials, dyestuff residues, as well as for incompletely dissolved. If any such contaminant is present, it shall be dissolved or otherwise removed. For example, un- dissolved silk protein shall be removed by treatment with fresh boiling 5 percent sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide; and bum and seeds shall be lifted out with forceps. Rinse and dry the residue to constant mass at 105 ± 3 °C. Determine the mass of the residue to an accuracy of 10 mg (M_2).

E-1.1.6 Determine the percentages of non-silk fibrous matter and other foreign matter including metallic and weighting material present by the following formulae:

Percentage of non-silk

$$\text{Fibrous matter and other} = \frac{M_2 \times 100}{M_1}$$

Foreign matter present

E-1.1.7 Similarly, determine the percentages in the remaining specimens and calculate the average.

E-1.1.8 From the value obtained in **E-1.1.6**, calculate the average percentage of silk in the material by subtracting it from 100.

E-2 TEXTILE MATERIALS CONTAINING PROTEIN FIBRES

Follow the procedure specified in **E-1.1.1** to **E-1.1.7** except that dissolve the silk in 80 percent (*m/v*) sulphuric acid solution instead of 5 percent sodium hydroxide solution as specified in **E-1.1.4**.

ANNEX F

(Clause 8.7)

PARTS OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR DETERMINATION OF FIBRE COMPOSITION

F-1 ALL TEXTILE PRODUCTS

F-1.1 Non-textile parts, selvages, labels and badges, edgings and trimmings not forming an integral part of the product, buttons and buckles covered with textile materials, accessories, decorations, non-elastic ribbons, elastic threads and bands added at specific and limited points of the product and visible, isolable fibres which are purely decorative and fibres with antistatic effect.

F-1.2 Fatty substances, binders, weightings, sizings and dressings, impregnating products, additional dyeing and printing products and other textile processing products.

F-2 FLOOR COVERINGS AND CARPETS

All components other than the use-surface.

F-3 UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

Binding and filling warps and wefts which do not form part of the use-surface.

F-4 HANGINGS AND CURTAINS

Binding and filling warps and wefts which do not form part of the right side of the fabric.

F-5 SOCKS

Additional elastic yarns used in the cuff and the stiffening and reinforcement.

F-6 TIGHTS

Additional elastic yarns used in the cuff and the stiffening and reinforcement.

F-7 TEXTILE PRODUCTS OTHER THAN THOSE UNDER F-1 TO F-6

F-7.1 Base or underlying fabrics, stiffenings and reinforcements, inter-linings and canvas backings, stitching and assembly threads unless they replace the warp and/or weft of the fabric, fillings not having an insulating function and linings.

F-7.1.1 The base or underlying material of textile products which serve as a backing for the use-surface, in particular in blankets and double fabrics, and the backings of velvet or plush fabrics and kindred products shall not be regarded as backings to be removed.

F-7.1.2 ‘Stiffenings and reinforcements’ mean the yarns or materials added at specific and limited places.

ANNEX G*(Foreword)***COMMITTEE COMPOSITION**

Man-Made Fibres, Cotton and their Products Sectional Committee, TXD 31

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